CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature mainly known as written object, according to Luxemburg (1989: 5), literature is a creation and not merely an imitation. In creating a literary work, the artist not only pours the beauty aspect, but also expresses his opinion and thought on something. It illustrated life problems and displayed through a work of fiction. In literature, it speaks of something beautiful that exists in literary works are diverse including drama, short stories, novels and poetry.

One of the literary works that would be taken in this research is poetry. Poetry is a result of the creative process a poet does through empirical (experience), aesthetic (beauty), and analysis (observation). The three elements that complete the poets are part of the poetry poet is work. Beside on the matters which are continuously developed, the poet analyzes the fact and problems matters which are felt by community (reader's) that is formerly abstract became concrete. The poet does not only interpret restlessness of ourselves but also reflect community it. That's why the reader often involved with what the poet expresses through his or her literary work

Regardless of the terms of the content in addition to mastering the three elements mentioned above. Of course, a poet must also master the gauze of words (vocabulary) and language well. Mastery of these becomes important in the note because it is a tool to communicate the shadows expression of the poets who want

to experience on paper in written form. In choosing the words that would be a poet wrote it. Will be dealing with words that rhymed, which produces rhythm and rhyme. The presence of rhythm and array rhyme in the poem, among others could be built through use figurative language in which one of its functions. among others, to affirm or concretize images of experience in the intention that the contents of appreciators can understand the beauty of poems which was written by the poet. The importance of a sound elements in the structure of poetry, because he will take part also establish the meaning of poetry as a whole. This means that the poem was not built by an arbitrary set of vocabulary and grammatical who delivered the message. However, built also by the aesthetic elements of a series of vowel sounds and consonants are melodious and rhythmic, it will be very useful if the poem was written to use figurative language. Whose function among others, to concretize the experience of abstract forms and apparently feels. The existence of experience in language, in this figurative language. More specifically again in poetry, turns out to each other cannot be confused. This means that, once again that writing poetry cannot be in the imagination, although there is imagination in it. A cooked-up world, again according to the interpretation presented by the poet after reading the poetic experience that tickled his or her hearth.

In learning a poetry is not as easy to learn other scientific works or books, because we can find the real events, denotative meanings, in the poetry we can find the kinds of figurative language, Style , the others elements that express their

feeling, and the various connotative meaning. That is why the definitions given to poetry are always different from one person to another.

The researcher conclude that poetry is the expressions of poet's feeling about what they feel and sight in fact or their image this is the role kind of words or from a diction very important. Poetry is to expression trans of thought that to raise of feeling, which to excite five senses imagine into rhyme structure. The all are something important, rich the expression, to state with the pull and give impression. Poetry becomes interesting to read because same elements these support it. Based on the previous explanation, the researcher tries to bring the reader into the central background of this research. The researcher tries to analyze the figurative language by Emily Dickinson's selected poems.

Figure of speech is one elements of poetry is very important. To understand a poem, basically all figure of speech uses by the poet to add beauty or to transfer the poet's sense impression by comparing or identifying one thing another that has a familiar meaning. Element of poetry is very important to understand a poem.

Relation to the explanation and the overview above will be deepened by the researcher through same problems state in this research, in the following part. In this research, focuses to attention to the figure of speech. The researcher would like to analyze figure of speech such as Smile, Personification, Metaphor, Hyperbole and Allusion in Emily Dickinson poem, in her poem including figurative speech which is word have the literal meaning, but they can also be

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used to that something other the literal meaning. Based on explanation about figure of speech, the researcher wants to deepen figure of speech which are found Emily Dickinson's selected poems, they are three or more selected poems and also the researcher wants to classify figure of speech which are dominant in the poems.

The researcher interest to the topic, because the author of the poem, she has poems that simple, full words to aim color or that have related with sense and her own life. She is one American female poet introvert. Emily Dickinson is an introvert. Who spends her time mostly at home. She sometimes spoke to guest behind the door. She has been writing poetry since she was young. But never wanted to be published. Instead she made a poem for herself and sending her poems to her friends through the letter that she wrote and certainly not many of her poems never published during her life. Her poems are associated with love, death, faith and immortality.

1.2   Statement of The Problems

1.2.1   What kind of figure of speech are found in Emily Dickinson selected poems?

1.2.2   What are the meaning represented by the use of figure of speech in Emily Dickinson's poem?

1.2.3   What the reason Emily Dickinson the used figure of speech in her poem?

1.3   Scope of The Study

This Researcher will analyze three or more poem by Emily Dickinson, which is focus to the poem for instance figure of speech example Simile, Allegory, personification, Metaphor and Repetition. Also, this research focuses on examine to analyze and identify how many kinds of figurative language and find what are the meanings represented in Emily Dickinson poems.

1.4   Objectives of the Study

To accomplish this research, there would be four objectives namely:

1.4.1   To identify how many kinds figure of speech found in Emily Dickinson's poems

1.4.2   To identify what meanings are contained in Emily Dickinson's poems

1.4.3   To identify why Emily Dickinson uses figure of speech in her poems

1.4.4   Significant of the Study

This research is expected to have significance both in theoretically and practically in literary works, which are explained below:

1.5.1   Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the researcher expects that this study rest on some theories as follows definition of poetry, explanation about figure of speech which consist of figure of thought such as simile, hyperbole, metaphor, personification, and allusion. And definition element of poetry such as musicality and symbol.

In this research, the researcher analyze the poems by Emily used theory

from Laurence Perrine which is she discussed about figurative language in her book *Literature Structure, Sound, Sense 1983.* It will be able to help readers' impression, comprehension, and interest in learning literary and understanding to used theory and analyzed this study with stylistics theory which aims to analyze or examine literary works in terms of language use and style.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This analysis practically could be helping the readers to understand deeply the meaning of the sentence with identify the figurative speech of the poem. In real life, this research will provide facts about human being, to build good relation in society. Analyzing personality is important to people in society since by understanding the personality of human beings, people can more understand each other. In addition, to give the motivation to the reader when they read the poem and the author's saying in his or her literary works related the background of the poet. This research can be used as the review of related literature in the next research whether it is same object or the same focus about figure of speech.

1.6   Review of Related Literature

In order to accomplish this research, the researcher has found several related researches of literature which is the same object but have the different focus. Vice versa those elaborate such as below:

The first, Ika Andriyanti, 2006. Made a script entitled "An Analysis of Poem: *Much Madness Is Divines Sense*" by Emily Dickinson. Her script would be analyses using by Expressive theory of *Perry Hypoes*, or on the sublime by

Longinus. The difference of this research is this script just only focuses one literary work by Emily Dickinson *much madness is divines sense* while using expressive theory. The contribution of the script to this research is an analysis of the poem that covers the historical context of the poem, based on statements of the problem and through reading this script, the researcher can identify deepen meaning of the poem using background and historical side. Therefore, it could help the researcher to know the reason why Emily Dickinson using figure of speech in her poem.

The second Dewi Ananda, 2020. Made a research entitled "The Death In Emily Dickinson Selected Poem". The difference of the script to this thesis is using Structural Approach. it sees her, script these result showed that Emily's selected poems illustrates death. It was indicated by sadness and despair at the last moment of his life through analyzing main elements of a structural approach such as diction, imagery and figurative language also three types of imagery.

The third Stevanus Aruperes, 2020. Made a script entitled "Bahasa-Bahasa Kiasan dalam puisi Emily Dickinson" the difference of the script to this thesis is approach, He using intrinsic approach to gain an understanding of the meaning of analyze in the poems.

The difference of this study between the previous researches are this study is aiming object entitled Emily Dickinson Selected Poem and focus to the Figure of Speech. By that, the researcher would be more focuses to find out the kinds of figurative language or figure of speech and through analysis the poem the

researcher would be covers the meaning of poem with another script viewed from stylistics theory.

Moreover, the other differences that can be found in the Ika and Dewi's research with the previous research is the first and second script comes from the title much madness is divines sense and the death in Emily selected poems, and the third in the Stevanus script are the figurative languages of Emily Dickinson's poetry. Which are the first script that explains about how analyses three selected poem using expressive theory which these studies tried to explained about the historical background, personality and lives (biography) of the author which though can give the explanation about the creativity of work. In addition, used expressive approach the writer had been analyses some important element referring to the concept of expressive approach such as intrinsic and extrinsic element in Emily Dickinson Poem. The second script stated that how analyses the poem using structural approach in Emily selected poems illustrates death and classified each line of selected poem relating to death by using main elements of a structural approach. And the third manuscript states that how to analyze the figurative languages in Emily's poetry by using an intrinsic approach, by identifying the elements of figurative language and analyzing the meaning in Emily's poetry.

This the similarity third of the research is to equally analyze the same author of the poetry even though the difference poem. Third of the analyze would be help the researcher classified kinds of figure of speech and more deepen

meaning represented of the poems in addition to know the historical side or background of the author related with the poems based on statement the problems.

1.7   Theoretical Base

1.7.1   Definition of Poetry

According to Herman J. Waluyo poetry is a form of literary or that expressed the poet's thought and feeling imaginatively and it is arranged by concentrating the poet of language through the concretion of both structure, physical and spiritual together (1987:3).

William Wordsworth said that "Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of power full feeling" (1989:7). According to S.T Martin "Poetry is thought expressed in rhythm poetry corporate images and ideas that can also be found in prose, but poetry begin with a vital rhythmic movement(1967:3)".

Beside on the explanation above the researcher can the conclusion that poetry is the expression of poets feeling and sight in fact or their image.

1.7.2Definition of Figure of Speech

According to Perrine(1983: 576-645), figurative language is a way to express something outside the usual way. In his book also explains about the types of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol and hyperbole.

According to Hornby (1995:433) figure of speech is a word or phrase used

for vivid or dramatic effect. For example: I didn't mean she really has *her head in the sand* the word underlined refers to figure of speech.

According to (Herman J. Waluyo, 1987, p. 83), Figurative language or figure of speech in the elements of poetry is the language used by the poet to express something in an unusual way, that is, indirectly expressing the meaning of the word or its language meaning figuratively or symbolically.

According to Keraf (2006: 113) the notion of style or especially language style is known in rhetoric as style. Figurative language or style is a way of expressing thoughts through language that specifically shows the personality of the author or language user.

Based on some theories above the researcher taken conclusion that figure of speech is a style of language in write or oral forms which contains of figurative language until to bring the surface on certain connotation.

Figurative language is contained images. The writer or speaker describes something through the use unusual comparison. For effect, interest and to make things clearer, the result of using technique is the creation of interesting images. (Kurniawan: 2009) character of figure of speech such as an expression language in words, the words and figure of speech is not literal. Instead, they are used as symbol, as a comparative language using figurative language, and often used in writing literary work like novel, drama, and poetry.

1.7.2.1 Kinds of Figure of Speech

a.   Simile

Simile and metaphor genuinely have an identical definition. Both of them compare two things that are absolutely different. Simile is the comparison of two things, by the use of some words or phrase such as like, as, then, similar to, or resemble.

Simile is a comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than, or a verb such as resembles. A simile expresses a similarity. Still, for a simile to exist, the things compared have to be dissimilar in kind. It is no simile to say, "Your fingers are like mine", it is a literal observation. But, to say, "Your fingers are like sausages" is to use a simile.

In other reference, a *simile* is the comparison of one thing with another to give emphasis and color to a statement, as "He hits the line like a bulldozer", "Her an as fast as lightning". Notice that simile uses *like* or *as* to make its comparison. From some opinions above, it can be concluded that a *simile* is a figurative language that compare one thing with another *indirectly,* but, with using words, *like, as, than, resemble, as if, as though* and *seem*. Here are the examples of simile from Emily Dickinson poems entitled "I'm nobody! Who are you?". How public like a frog by using simile, Emily expresses the comparison of the speaker's listener/reader to a frog.

b.	Metaphor

Defining a metaphor is more difficult than a simile. The most helpful thing to know is when a poet uses metaphor; there is always a comparison at the poets mind. This comparisons hold in the world of imagination.

Perrine states that between metaphor and simile is similar. Both of which are comparison between two things that are essentially unlike. The only distinction between them is the use of connective words. In simile, the poet uses the connective word such as: like, as, then, similar to, resemble or seems; while in metaphor the comparison is implied; the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term.

Here are the examples of metaphor from Emily Dickinson poem "Wild night! Wild night!". To a heart in a port from the phrase above, the poet uses metaphor from Emily in comparing two things: *a heart* and *a port*. The poet feels that her heart is in a port, just sitting there, waiting, useless, and she expand that metaphor when she says "a heart in a port doesn't need a compass or chart because it is not going anywhere".

c.	Personification

Personification is a figurative language giving the attribute of human being stone animal an object or a concept. It is sub type of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. In the other literature, personification is a depiction of objects or non-human (inanimate) whether tangible or abstract which are treated as if they were human. The treatment is meant to thicken the image

that there is a particular quality or attribute. In personification a thing or object which is not human is given a human characteristic because of some similarity between the thing and a person. It is easy to remember because contains the word person in side it. Based on the opinion above it can be concluded that the personification is a style of language that treats inanimate objects as if alive, or having the nature of humanity.

Based on the opinion above it can be concluded that the personification is a style of language that treats inanimate objects as if alive, or having the nature of humanity. The example of personification from Emily is as follows:

Shadows-hold their breath

Here, shadow is placed as human being and act hold. All of us understand that this activity works for people, but in this sentence, the image of shadow is presented as the human being. This gives an attribute to an object.

d.   Hyperbole/overstatement

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration out in the service of truth. Wren and Martin as quoted by Siswantoro stated that in hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by overstatements. It can be concluded that hyperbole is a figure of speech that states something or situation excessively by using words contain greater meaning from the real taste or meaning.

This example is taken from Emily s poetry entitled "Because I could not stop for Death":

If you coming in the fall

I'd brush the summer by

It represents that she exaggerated that the speaker could brush the summer like brush the cloth.

e.   Allusion

An Allusion is a figure of speech that refers to a well-known story, event, person, or object in order to make a comparison in the readers mind. Some allusions are as obvious as the previous example, while others are more obscure. Because the story, event, person, or object being used in the allusion can carry a wide variety of connotations, allusions sometimes bring a wealth of information and attitudes with them.

For instance, in Dickinson Poems *"If you were coming in the fall"* In line 12: "*Into van Diemen's land".* Dickinson used allusion. She used allusion for allowing the speaker to reinforce an argument that she will count the day rather centuries despite will into Van Diemen's land. It shows that the place can separate the speaker with her lover.

1.7.3   Definition of Stylistics theory

In analysing this research, the researcher uses stylistic theory According to Ratna (2013: 146-147) style of language (stylistics) is one of the elements of literary works obtained through the arrangement of language, giving rise to aesthetic aspects (beauty). Traditionally stylistics is equated with figure of speech, trope (Greek) figure of speech (English). Figure of speech is divided into four kinds, namely: hyperbole, paradox, sarcasm, contradiction, etc. In a modern way,

language style is a style of direct expression of the author's thoughts and feelings, covering the whole way of presenting the literary work he produces. In other words, literary works are the whole style of language.

According to Kridalaksana (1988) stylistics is a science that investigates the language used in literary works, an interdisciplinary science between linguistics and literature (language style).
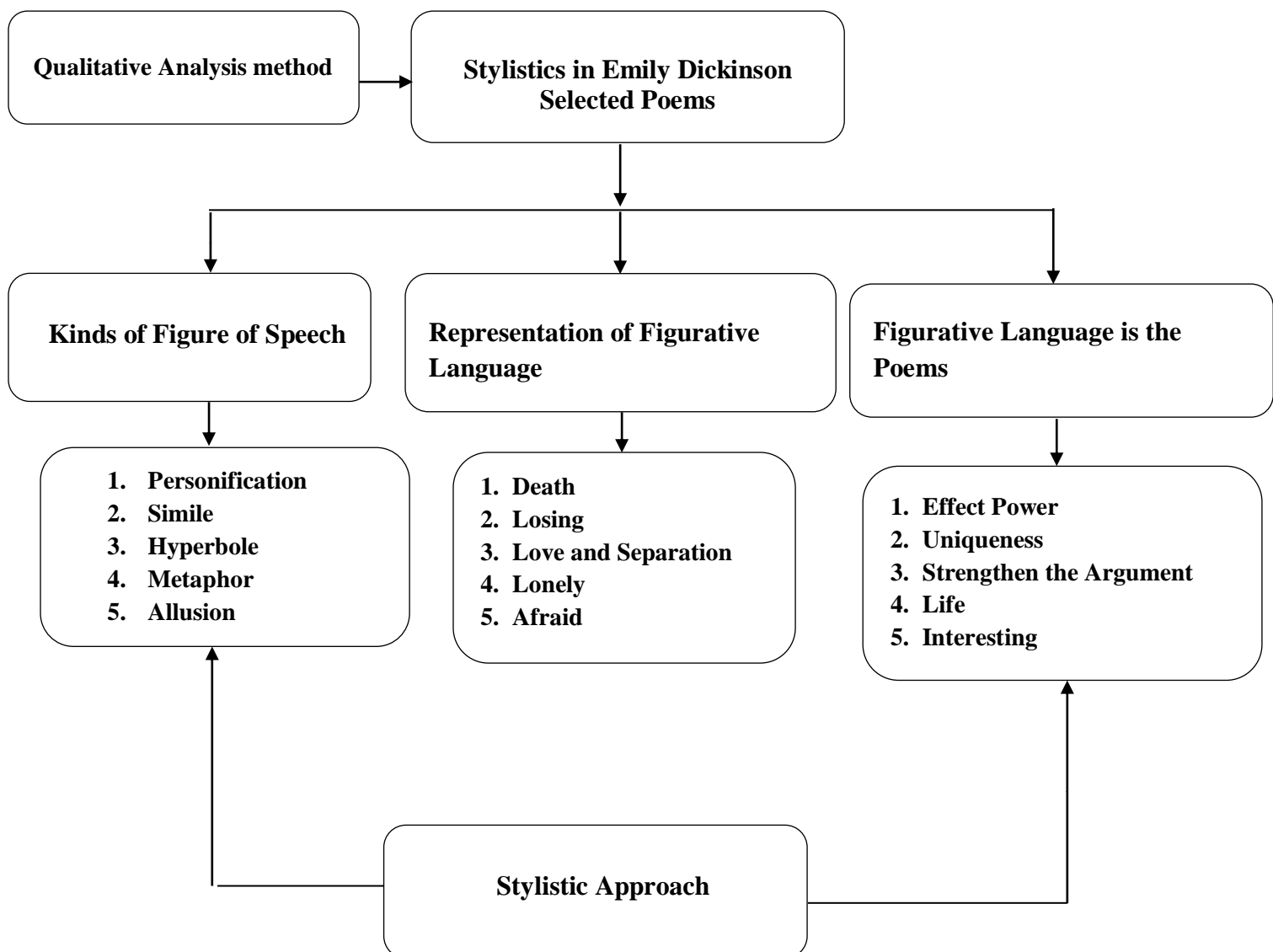
Fananie (2000: 25) suggests that stylistics or style is a characteristic of the use of language in literary works which has its own specifications compared to the use of language in other communication networks. The style can be in the form of a universal language use style or the use of language which is the characteristic of each author.

In addition to the theory above, the researcher found several references. Literally stylistics comes from the word stylistics (English) which means the study of style or style of language or styled language. Stylistic theory is a literary theory that aims to analysing or examine literary works in terms of language use and language style. The peculiarities of each writer are seen, among others, in the use of language and the style of language he uses.

Is part of the science of literature, which studies the style of language in relation to aspects of beauty. With that, stylistics is the study of figurative language which is a part of linguistics that focuses on variations in language use but does not exclusively pay special attention to the use of complex language in literature.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language styles. The use of language style causes certain effects related to aspects of beauty which are the characteristics of the author to achieve a goal, namely expressing his thoughts, soul, and personality.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme

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┌─────────────────────────┐     ┌─────────────────────────┐
│ Qualitative Analysis    │────▶│ Stylistics in Emily     │
│ method                  │     │ Dickinson Selected      │
│                         │     │ Poems                   │
└─────────────────────────┘     └─────────────────────────┘
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Kinds of Figure of Speech	Representation of Figurative Language	Figurative Language is the Poems
1. Personification 2. Simile 3. Hyperbole 4. Metaphor 5. Allusion	1. Death 2. Losing 3. Love and Separation 4. Lonely 5. Afraid	1. Effect Power 2. Uniqueness 3. Strengthen the Argument 4. Life 5. Interesting

Stylistic Approach

Based on the conceptual scheme above, the researcher provides three problem formulations, namely the first point is what type of figurative language is found in Emily's poetry, second to find out what meaning is contained in Emily's poem, and lastly to find out why Emily Dickinson uses figurative language in her poetry. With this statement, the researcher takes the theory from Laurence Perrine about figurative language where this study aims to find out the themes that are revealed by analyzing the sentences of the poem. After that, this research was analyzed using a stylistic approach because to analyze poetry each style of poetry or poetry sentences has a deep meaning. With this approach the author intends to maintain the objectivity of a literary work, so as to understand its meaning, Literary work must be studied based on its own structure, regardless of historical background, regardless of the researcher's self and intentions and the effect on the reader.

In addition, this study to analyze the problem with the statement, the researcher used qualitative research methods. Qualitative methods are usually in the form of text, because words are part of the text and are also related to the object of analysis.

Therefore, to further complete this case study, the researcher found the source with primary and secondary data, namely by using data source collection and analysis, namely to obtain references to complete the data.

1.9   Method of Study

Based on the research, the writer will present about method of research that used in this research, as follow:

1.9.1 Qualitative Method

Qualitative method are that not involve measurement or statistic, cause qualitative method not measure about a quantity but refer to a quality, and then this method more press to

meaning and bound to value. This research used if the problem unclear, to know imply meaning, to understand social interaction, to develop the theory, to ensure the truth of data and research history development. Qualitative data analysis can be shown in the following quotation :"This Qualitative data analysis was conducted when the empirical used is qualitative data in the form of words and can't be categorize (Silalahi, 2006: 311)."

In Quality Research for Education, Bogdan and Biklen (1992:28) explains: A quality research is descriptive. The data collected are in the form of words of picture rather than number, they often contain quotation and try to describe what particular situation or view of the words is like in the narrative form. The written words is very important in qualitative approach.

In analyzing the problem, the writer has conducted the research in order to obtain data, analyze them, and formulate them. The research is presented into Design and Approach, Source of Data, The Process of Collecting and Processing data, and Analysis.

Qualitative method are usually in form of text, because the words are include part of text. Therefore, this method very related with the object of analysis of the poem

1.9.3 Data Source

1.9.3.1 The Source of Primary Data

Primary data or main data from this research is the selected poetry by Emily Dickinson and researcher take the data with download or searching the source by data, Then collecting the data, as an object of this research and as the primary data to analyze.

1.9.3.2 The Source of Secondary Data

In the secondary data the researcher takes some references from different sources to analyze the poems as the primary data. from script, and the internet as well.

1.10 Technique of Collecting Data

In conducting this study, the writer used library research. The analysis is departed by comprehensively reading the poetry for some times to obtain profound essence on the detail of the story. To achieve this purpose, the reading process comes to two sections as follows:

1.10.1 Reading extensively.

This activity is targeted to solely gain the overall understanding of the story

1.10.2 Reading intensively.

This activity is conducted further understanding the details of the story to meet with the necessity of the study. This process includes marking the necessary lines and quotation in the poetry which Support the analysis

1.10.3 Internet Browsing

By using internet browsing to help the researcher to get more information that related with the object of analysis or focusing of the research.

1.11   Technique of Analyzing Data

The data got from the poem were then analyzed according to the statement of the problem. It was then synchronized with the similar conceptual scheme. The synchronized data were useful to take the final conclusion. Therefore, the significance of the study can be achieved well.

1.11.1 Classifications

The first step to analyze the data, the researcher needs to classify the conversation between the main character or the statement from conversation in the poem the content that related to the topic.

1.11.2 Interpretation

The next step after classifying the kinds of figurative speech the researcher interpreted all of the stanza in the poetry such as sentence or expression used by the author in order to determine or interpret the data collected to be used as the basis of research.

1.11.3 Explanation

The next technique, after interpreted, the explanation is the technique that use by the researcher to explain the work or the result of the interpretation in the form such a text, quotation, meaning and the message the which are related to the topic.

1.11.4 Conclusion

The results of the study are in the first analyses, it is found the figurative language of the poems analyze the meaning how represented by Emily selected poem and the last analyzing this work is what is the reason by the poet used kinds of figurative language in her several poems.